## THE PLANETS FOR MARCH. BWEEPING THE HEAVENS.

[Providence Journal.] JUPITER is morning star until the slet, when in astronomical classification he ranks as evening star, as from that time he is on the sun's eastern side. The law is that planets on the stars; those on the western side are morning stars. Jupiter wins the place of honor among the solar brotherhood on the March annals, for he is the fairest and brightest star that glows in the ent until he draws near the rejoiring in the east, and his supremacy vanishes in her radiant presence. Juanets are seen together on the twilight sky Venus is the brighter, but even her greatest brilliancy hardly surasses that of Jupiter when shining on

On the 21st, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Jupiter is in opposition with the sun. He passes from the sun's western side to his eastern, and is in line with the earth and the sun, the earth being in the middle. As the event takes place a few days after the middle of the month, observers will see Jupiter in his best aspect before and after opposition. He rises soon after sunset before the event, and rises before sunter the event. He is a superb obct for star-gazers as he looms above the horizon in the early evening, looks down from the zenith about midnight, and fades away in the light of the coming sun as he nears the western homed by the four bright stars. Regulus, Mars, Jupiter, and Spica, may be easily traced, as it will be in fine more easily observed. A small telescope will reveal the four moons, the belts, and sometimes the spots. In a powerful telescope he is magnificent. The moons are discs, not points, with varied markings, the belts take on many forms tinted with soft, prismatic hues, the bright spots are brought out with startling effect, and the famous red spot of 1878 is still discernible. largest telescopes show their power not so much in magnifying objects as in throwing light upon them. We have seen Jupiter in an eight-inch telescope, and also in the great Russian telescope of pearly the same dimension in both instruments, but the features were clearer and the disc brighter in the larger telescope. There are two reasons that will prevent Jupiter from taking on his last aspect at the coming opposition. He is within five months of aphelion, or his most distant point from the sun. making him about 23,000,000 miles farther from the earth than when in perihelion, and his declination is about 1º north. In his best conditions for observation he must be in opposition, in perihelion, and in his highest northern declination at nearly the same time. This cannot occur until 1892. When very bright he casts shadows in a darkened room, and has often been seen with the naked eye by reliable observers in high and clear sunshine.

The right ascension of Jupiter on the 1st is 12h. 15m.; his declination is 0° 2' north; his diameter is 41".6, and he is in the constellation of Virgo. Jupiter rises on the 1st about a quar-

o'clock in the morning.

MARS is morning star until the 6th, evening star, for the same reason that at that time 6° 11' south. She has a bas been illustrated in the case of close conjunction with Mercury, when with the sun on the 6th, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Since his last opposition made two revolutions in her orbit, and advanced fifty days on a third revolution, while Mars has been completing his synodic revolution of 780 days. It requires this amount of time to bring the sun, the earth and Mars into line. At opposition, as the word implies, Mars is "opposite" the sun, and turns his red, round face towards us, This will not occur until 1892, two oppositions intervening before the much-desired epoch occurs. The best oppositions occur at intervals of fifteen years. For then, as in 1877, when the Martian moons were discovered, the earth being farthest from the sun and Mars nearest to him, the two planets must be at their closest point of ap-

Mars, however, presents a fine appearance at his present opposition, with his ruddy hue and brilliant face, but his day of distinction quickly passes, and in a month a perceptible decrease in size and brilliancy will take place. Mars is in good condition for elescopic observation, for he presents the appearance of a full moon rising through a ruddy haze. It requires a good glass and a practiced eye to dis-cern the wonderful features and markings that eagle-eyed astronomers have

mapped out on his disc.

The right ascension of Mars on the 1st is 11h. 20m., his declination is 8° 42' north, his diameter is 15", and he is in the constellation Leo.

Mars rises on the 1st a few minutes before 6 o'clock in the evening; on the 31st he sets at half-past 4 o'clock in the morning. URANUS is morning star until the

26th, when, like Mars and Jupiter, he takes his turn in coming into opposition with the sun. This event occurs on the 26th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, after which he becomes evening star. It is seldom that three planets are in opposition within the short period of twenty ays. Thus the earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Uranus are nearly in line with the sun, and all pulling upon him nearly in the same direction by the combined force of their attraction. We ve faith to believe that no harm to the system will result from the situaceur again, while the sun and his ily pursue their appointed course. anus may now be easily picked up with small telescopes by sweeping the aky southeast of Jupiter. He will come into view as a tiny disc of a delicate green color. When his position is known in the telescope, he may be detected by the naked eye as a star of the light magnitude.

aixth magnitude.

The right ascension of Uranus on the lat is 12h. 25m., his declination is 1° 57′ south, his diameter is 33″ S., and he is in the constellation Virgo.

Uranus rises on the lat soon after half-past 7 o'clock in the evening; on

clock in the morning. SATURN is the evening star. His lustre ishily diminishes as his distance from lightly diminishes as his distance from he casth increases. On the 22d, at 8 clock in the morning, he is in quadra-re with the sun. He is then on the ding Mercury, who will share the

distinction when at and near clongs-1st is 6h. 6m., his declination is 22° 45' north, his diameter is 18".2, and

he is in the constellation Gemini.

Saturn sets on the 1st about half-past 2 o'clock in the morning; on the 31st he sets about a quarter before 1 o'clock. VENUS is morning star during the month. She is an object of surpassing loveliness when the morning light is breaking. On the 1st she rises nearly an hour and a half before the sun, and making her advent a little earlier on each succeeding morning she may be seen at the close of the month two hours before sunrise; neither is her light put out by the coming of the great day-star, for she continues to shine in his majestic presence, as careful observers may see for themselves. On the 26th she reaches her period of greatest brilliancy we did not have any we pity the peopiter can never be mistaken for any other star when shining on a dark sky.

Venus is his only rival. When both star. There are two of these periods. One of them took place on the 18th day of February, thirty-six days before inferior conjunction. The second period will take place on the 26th, thirtysix days after inferior conjunction. At us up the hill, which at first we hardly this time one fourth of the planet's disc | realized as the only one and comprising is illumined, and she is 40° west of the nearly half the distance to Monte Carlo. sun. Seen in the telescope, this charm- The two driving routes between Nice ing star takes in the form of the wax- and Mentone are called respectively ing moon as she passes from new moon | the old and new Corniche roads. The to the first quarter.

1st is 21h. 33m., her declination is 5° striking. It is broad and well-made, 48' south, her diameter 57".6 and she and on the whole safe-looking, which

in the morning; on the 31st she rises sideration. The ascent is surprisingly about half-past 3 o'clock.

MERCURY is evening star. He is an does it come under the definition of interesting member of the planetary very steep. community during the month, for it is the best time of all the year to see him as evening star with the naked eye. He reaches his greatest eastern elongation on the 21st at 10 o'clock in the evening, when he is 18 degrees 40' east position for observation during the month. The Prince of Planets will abundantly reward telescopic study, for there is hardly an object in the heavens sets on the 21st about half-past 7 o'clock, an hour and a half after the sun. If the atmosphere be favorable he may be found three quarters of an hour after sunset about 90 north of the sunset point. There are no prominent stars near him, but the Square of Pegasus, about 16° northwest, will give some idea of his position. The right ascension of Mercury on

the 1st is 23h. 9m., his declination is 6° 57' south; his diameter is 5", and he is in the constellation Pisces. Mercury sets on the 1st about a quar-

ter before 6 o'clock in the evening; on the 31st be sets at a quarter after NEITUNE is evening star. At the

close of the month the planets, with the exception of Venus, are all evening stars, in the following order of distance from the sun, beginning with the

16° 52' north, his diameter is 2".5, and he is in the constellation Taurus. Neptune sets on the 1st at half-past 11 o'clock in the evening; on the 31st he sets soon after half-past 9 o'clock. THE MOON.

The March moon fulls on the 19th at

11b. 37m. P. M. The full moon occurring so near the 21st, or the vernal equinox, brings Easter at the latest possible date, the 25th of April, for the next full moon after the 21st occurs on the 18th of April, which is Sunday. Therefore Easter falls on the following Sunday, the 25th of April, an event which will not take place again until ter after 7 o'clock in the evening; on 1943. The moon exerts a mighty inthe 31st he sets at a quarter after 5 | fluence in this way upon the affairs of

nus on the 3d at 4h, 57m, P. M. Jupiter's. He comes into opposition two days old, on the 6th, at 12h, 44m. the moon is at her nearest point to Nepin 1884, the earth will, on the 6th, have tune at 1h. 41m. A. M., being 3° 15' south. On the 13th she draws near Saturn at 11h. 10m. P. M., being 40 27' south. On the 18th she is in conjunction with Mars, at 8h. 23m. P. M., being 4° 27' south. On the 20th she is in close conjunction with Jupiter at 2h. 31m. A. M., being 13' north. On the 20th she passes near Uranus, at presenting himself for terrestrial in- On the 31st she is again in conjunction spection. We do not, however, get the with Venus at 2h. 30m. P. M., being best view of our celestial neighbor. 1º 52' south.

OCCULTATIONS. The moon occults Jupiter on the 20th at 2h. 30m. A. M., and occults Uranus on the same day at 9h. 18m. A. M. In order to see these occultations observers must be so located as to see the moon in her geocentric position. Unfortunately the conditions are unfavorable in this vicinity, and our satellite will not blot these planets from the heavens for our entertainment. The moon also occults Aldebaran on the 12cm at 6h. 18m. A. M., but noe rof the dwellers on this portion of the earth's surface. ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on the 5th. The path of the beautiful phenomenon is chiefly confined to the Pacific ocean, the central line crossing land in Mexico. The eclipse will be invisible in New England, but will be visible as a partial eclipse in the greater part of the United States and in the eastern part of Aus-MARCH exhibits an unusually active

condition of the solar system. Mars, Jupiter, and Uranus are in opposition, Saturn is in quadrature, Venus at her period of greatest brilliancy, Mercury at eastern elongation, the moon occults Jupiter, Uranus and Aldebaran as well as a multitude of smaller stars, and even the great sun himself is seen as a golden ring surrounding the dark body of the intervening moon. An observer taking a fancy flight to the sun would behold a startling picture on the 21st. Our planet will then be in line with Jupiter. Mars will be a little to the west, and Uranus a lesser distance to the east. Four planets will thus be congregated nearly in line, pulling upon the sun with the force of their combined attraction. But the sun is master of the situation. A greater preponderance of matter at one point has occurred many times before, and will occur many times in the future. The sun and his retinue of worlds safely pursue their symmetrical course, and millions of years must pass before their mission in the material

Bine-bird, perched on an aspen limb,
In the rebruary glitter,
You can't fool me with your siren hymn
Or the twit of your tunesome twitter;
I know, while of vernal things you blab.
That the buds don't burst nor the brookle

hab.

And that 'neath your promissory gab
There's an ornithological titter. It's a chestnut, birdie, so it is.

This little toot you're footing:
You seem to make it your annual "biz"
To come at the first saluting
Of genial air, and chirp about
The dandellous' coming out.
And the rhubarb's readiness to sprout,
And the verdure's general shooting.

MILDRED RUSSELL'S LETTER. A CHARMING DRIVING TOUR

Village-The Freuch Fleet-A Home of Coismbus's.
(Special correspondence of the Dispatch.)

FLORENCE, Feb. -, 1886. A drive along the Riviera in winter has the advantage of an absence of dust and long hours of blinding sunshine, two elements that are very unpleasant in the warmer months. The The right ascension of Venus on the made by Napoleon I., and is very striking. It is broad and well-made. is saying a good deal when its extreme-Venus rises on the 1st about 5 o'clock ly winding character is taken into conwell-graded and uniform, and nowhere

> BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. The views along it have a world-wide celebrity for beauty, and we were lucky in having perfect weather to enjoy them. As we mounted we saw the whole plan of Nice and the advantage of position of its ancient castie, once strongly forti-fied, now turned into a pleasure resort. It is situated on a detached hill with steep rocks towards the sea, and narsharply-sloping sides inland. The tops of the snow-covered Alps and an expanse of sea formed our next view. Then we came to the heart of the mountains, and gradually winding reached the observatory. Then, higher and less sky. higher, we came on the Ladelt Fort, and then further on to the Pacanaille. These forts are at the summit of the pass and command the road on both inclinations; and they are kept in effective condition. Though nothing could be wilder than this part, yet occasionally a little nook sheltered to the north and exposed to the full south, was cultiva-

ted with vegetables. After the forts we passed for some time along the barren, steep side of a mountain of solid rock, and then we began the descent, and soon came on an we saw the island of Corsica on the exquisite peep of the Mediterranean far nearest: Mercury, Neptune, Saturn,
Mars, Jupiter, and Uranus.

The right ascension of Neptune on
the 1st is 3h. 24m., his declination is and deserted city dropped down from less than half an hour luncheon was the clouds.

> also tear themselves away from much visited by the Italians. lage came on us unexpectedly, as none or formed by having a recess railed off sible for practical people to attain to in the front of the house, instead of hav- whose stiffness of mind keeps their ing a continuous straight wall. The | bodies rigid and refuses to lend itself to round tower, a Roman construction, any such Sybarite relaxation. We often with one side sliced off by age or misfor- see men lying down on stone benches tune, is supposed to have been built un-

der Augustus to commemorate the final subjugation of the native tribes, and to small darky has on a barebacked mule. have been used for hanging up the tro- But our friend at Savona surpassed phies of victory. From all point the them all. He revelled in that stone road continues to descend steadily, and almost in mediately after leaving la Turble we caught sight of the domes of the Casino. We skirted the barren and rocky, precipitous side of the range of mountains with a tingling sensation in the soles of our boots. Not that there was any danger, but looking down at the sea, almost 1,600 feet beneath, did not impress us with a sense of security, in spite of the goodness of the road. However, we pretended we did not mind it in the least.

We trotted along at a good pace for some time high up above Monte Carlo and then we left it behind us till we came to our last village, Roquebrune, and in sight of Mentone. There we made a sudden turn backwards and We forget it is winter. The ornamental trees in the gardens-are beautifully green, and though the roses are but scattered, the walls are still covered with heliotrope in blossom, and the

morning-glories are rampant. THE FRENCH FLEET. The next morning we threw open the windows to let in the soft, balmy air; we exchange summer clothing, and soon sally out to enjoy a stroll round. The French fleet were off the bay, with the intention of going through their gun and torpedo practice. We saw the water spout up far beyond where we had thought the horizon was, but it was impossible for us to judge how far the shots went. It was quite an interesting sight. The ships were first drawn up in line, firing one after another; then they were drawn up in two lines diagonally from the shore and fired again.

During our visit to Monte Carlo we saw guests who were here in the spring. We wonder if they are passers-through like ourselves, or if they have been here gambling hard all the time. We also wonder if they are making the same remarks about us. The agave or century-plant grows here to a tremendous size and seemingly without any trouble of cultivation. It is said to flower once in twenty or thirty years, and from all appearances after it has flowered it withers away and dies. The flower bursts up from a spathe in the middle of the plant, and the stalk under favorable circumstances grows as high as twenty feet. At this time of the year the flower-stem resembles in height and general appearance a fir-tree that has lost its lower branches. The stem is about

six inches in diameter, and for a sum-THE MONTE-CABLO SEASON. The season properly so called begins

situation, and as repulsive as to gamb- to the spartment one when inhabited ling and its attending objections. After a short visit, we took an afternoon's drive to Mentone and stayed there a couple of days. Mentone is frequented by invalids and persons with sensitive lungs, and when we there hung out to dry or air, and this custom was getting itself ready for the gives a deplorably poverty-stricken apwinter season just about begin-ning. It has every comfort and convenience, and many resources merable lemon-trees show that the thermometer does not go below freezing, as so much cold would be the rails. For once we were truly for pleasure and occupation. Innufatal to them. We were told that mil-lions of lemons are exported from here at rest in the hotel. annually. Some of the olive-trees are extremely old in this neighborhood, and it is said several of the trunks date from Roman days. When the branches are rotten or too old to bear fruit they are cut off and fresh grafts put on the trees. THE REAL START.

From Mentone we made our real start on the driving tour. We had a car-riage drawn by four horses, with bells around their necks and foxes' tails dangling from their heads. The baggage was satisfactorily packed up behind, old Corniche, which we chose, was after a good many ways of arranging it had been tried, and we started off for San Remo, expecting to be there in a couple of hours. We soon arrived at the customs-house, and after the officers had walked around the carriage several times and talked over things with the driver they retired into their office, I presume, to discuss things over again; and after a while they reappeared and gave us leave to go on. We thought we had finished with the customs-house, but we afterwards came to the Italian one, the first having been the French. Here there was nothing for it but to have the well-built-up pile of baggage at the back of the carriage hauled down and taken in for examination. As there is little business done at this point the officials gloated over the unusual occurrence of having several packages to handle, and went leisurely through the pleasant performance. At last we started again, but did not reach San Remo till the crescent moon was shining in the cloud-

A LAND OF PALMS.

It was a lovely drive. We literally passed through a land of palms and olives and sweet-scented heliotrope, and past the home of "Dr. Antonio."

Many of the palms, especially at Bordighera, had their branches twisted round their stems so as to be kept in good order for the six of the second their stems so as to be kept in good order for the time they are needed at Rome in the Church processions on Palm Sunday. The next morning we were up in good time, and were off soon after 9 o'clock. Most of the day we saw the island of Corsica on the horizon like a heavy, well-defined cloud, too far off for us to distinguish anything on it excepting that we thought we saw show on the mountains. At 12 o'clock we stopped at Oueglia, and in TETTER EINALLY CORDER. us we saw some perpendicular rocks | we saw snow on the mountains. At 12 ready for us at the wayside inn. The whole country is thick with olive-trees, Soon we disputed over them, and one of our party argued they might be inhabited dwellings, without, however, By 2 o'clock we started from Oueglia, convincing the rest. A mile or two and arrived at Alassio about 5 o'clock. further brought us to a less precipitous There were two guests in the hotel; side of them, and we discovered they one was a deaf gentleman who had held formed a veritable village at the top of undisputed possession for six weeks; a mound-like hill, and approached by the other was a lady who had been in a mound-like hill, and approached by a perilously-steep and winding road. At the same time that we saw this vigorously endeavored to communicate curious villiage of Eza, we had an al- all her ideas and opinions to the deaf most limitless view of the sea and its gentleman who did not want to hear deeply-waved coast. After awhile we them. The latter complained bitterly came to "La Turbie," a village at the of her to one of our party, so we somesummit of the ridge connecting Mount times wonder how they ended up. On Agel and the Tete de Chien. This is the registration-board in the hall of the a favorable point for pedestrian excur-sions from Moste Carlo for those who King and Queen of Sweden and suite, can accomplish the feat of climbing up but these guests had left three close conjunction with Mercury, when a mountain side nearly as steep as months before. Alassio has a good two days old, on the oth, at 12h. 44m.

a house wall and who can beach and is a summer bathing-place the Casino. La Turbie is immediately day we lunched at Finalmente and made above Monte Carlo, thoughentirely hid- a hurried visit to a handsome renaisden from it with the exception of the sance church, designed by the noted top of its old Roman tower. This vil- architect Bernini. We slept at Savona, a town charmingly situated, but of us dreamed of finding one so high | within it has an ultra-democratic defiup. It has a magnificent view, and was ant look that scarcely harmonizes with decidedly the most Italian-looking place its surroundings. As we left next we had seen, some of the houses being | morning we saw a young man, about | built with the true Italian loggia or ve- twenty, lolling against a post with an randah on the roof, either open through ease and grace and true comfort impos-

> column for a resting-place, and looked as if no other luxury in the world could tempt him away from it. A BIRTHPLACE OF COLUMBUS. From Savona we went to Cajoleto, one of the many places on this shore claiming to be the birthplace of Columbus. Whilst luncheon was being prepared we walked back to see the House of Columbus," and found a fresco of him on the outside and the well-known Latin lines about his having found a new world. Our next halt was to Genoa, the point where the two Rivieras meet. This drive through the western one had revealed a new aspect of Italy to us. We had passed through some old towns with more than a suspicion of likeness in many ways to others all ever Europe, but in the main they are vastly different to those where travellers usually stay, and where the hotels are but a slight variation from those of London or Paris. These old towns (many of them very small) have houses in them as high as ordinary New York ones. The principal street leading between these high houses, and through which we usually drove, is so narrow that any foot passengers in them at the same time that we were had to place themselves flat against the walls so as to get out of our road. found our way of travelling delightful. We fully appreciated having nothing to do but to get into a carriage at the hotel door and start without further trouble instead of facing the hubbub of a railway station. Then the views were beautiful. We saw the wavy outline the sloping or steep sides of the hills covered with olive-trees and occasionally with the sloping or steep sides of the hills SHIP COMPANY. ally with pines, and the Mediterranean the very picture of calmness. Many of the villages are perched high up on the terraced hills, and sometimes the children came running full tilt down from them by the long flights of steps made over the terraced ground. We were objects of curiosity, as people rarely drive through this district now. and we only met one carriage between Nice and Speggia excepting close on

or sitting on stone posts with more than

Nice and Speggia excepting close on the big towns.

SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS.

We had many a sight of the snow-capped mountains, bold rocks coming down to the sea, and fishing villages and bathing resorts clustered by the water's edge. At Savona there is some pretence at shipping, as well as at one or two small places. On the whole, however, we were greatly surprised to see so few ships. Our actual drive into Genoa was the least pleasant of any

at Monte Carlo at the end of December and is inaugurated by pigeon-matches that are competed for and won by men of all nationalities. This place was as fascinating as ever as to climate and the characteristic of the anartment one when inhabited by people who can afford to pay for large suits. The windows of these large houses, except those dwelt in by really wealthy tenants, are decorated with the family linen and other clothing pearance, even though the garments ex-hibited are pretty good. We certainly considered six miles of it a little too much, especially when we had to bear route and found it impossible to dodge MILDRED RUSSELL.

Andromache. [Lines written upon seeing Valentine's statue of Andromache.] She sits before usin her grief
As long ago in vanished Troy.
With distaff dropt from listless hands
That vainly sought their old employ.

The face of loveliness divine is bowed with pain, its lips compressed; Bow can she spin among her maids With heart so full of vague unrest?

With loving arm she clasps her babe. But amiles not at his childish giee; A chill upon her spirit lies— Dim shadow of the Fate's decree. And thus from out the misty past, Immertal in her love and woe. She comes to stir our hearts to-day With sorrows of the long ago.

o, thou, whose plastic fingers wrought, Though heart and brain were bowed with grief, Unmindful of the world's acclaims, But seeking only rest—relief.—

Perchance thy sorrow taught thee thus.

More than thy fertile brain had planned,
To give those lears to marble eyes.

Despairing droop to marble hand.

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IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 22, 1885
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT DAY)

RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG. | Leave | Richmo'd | 8:00 A M | 3:25 P M | 6:00 P M | Arrive | Scottsvie | 11:09 A M | 7:39 P M | 10:56 P M | Hardsvi'e | 11:37 A M | 8:10 P M | 11:45 P M | Lynchb's. | 1:50 P M | 3:30 A M | Lynchb's. | 5:25 P M | 3:55 A M | CliftonF'e | 5:50 P M | CliftonF'e | 5:50 P M | CliftonF'e | Signature | Signatur ARRIVE RICHMOND,

ARRIVE ARCHAEL SUNDAY).

6:00 P. M. MAIL daily (except Sunday).

10:05 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday).

7:40 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Monday).

7:40 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Monday).

At Bichmond with associated rallways and Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac rallroad; at Lynchburg with Virginia Midland rallway and Norfolk and Westerrallroad; at Clifton Forge with Chesapeake and Ohlo rallway; at Lexington with Baltimore and Ohlo rallway; at Lexington with Baltimore and Ohlo rallway; at Lexington with Baltimore and Ohlo rallroad.

Sieeping-cur attached to Night Express to Lynchburg.

Trains marked † dally (except Sunday).
Tickets soid to all points. Offices: 1206 east Main street, 1000 Main, and at Richmond and Alleghany depot. Eighth and Canal streets.

J. R. MACMURDO.

General Passenger and Express Agent.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG
AND POTOMAG RAILROAD.—Schedule commencing NOVEMBER 15, 1885—
sastern standars time:
6:00 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily: stops only at Ashiand, Junction, Milford, and Fredericksburg, Sleeper to Washington, Leaves Washington, Leaves Washington, New York at 11 A. M.

11:07 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily except Sunday, Sleeper to Washington for New York at 4:20 P. M., also by limited at 3:50 P. M., also by limited at 3:50 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street station 6:20 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper to New York. 10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from New York. daily; stops at hyrd-Street station daily; stops at Fredericks-burg Milford, and Junction. Seeper from Washington. Seeper from Washington. daily except Sunday. Sleeper from Washington. ASHLAND TRAINS.

dathy except sundays:
4:00 P. M., accommodation, le
Broad-Street station; ari
at Ashland at 5 P. M. Ashiand at 8 A. M.
Ashiand at 8 A. M.
5:59 P. M., arrives at Ebbs, leaves Asbland at 5:12 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOB, General Ticket Agent.
E. T. D. MYKES, General Superintendent.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.-FEBRUARY 21, 1886.
LEAVE RICHMOND,
9:55 A. M. Through and Local Mail except Sunday,
8:45 A. M. For Newport's News, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk daily except Sunday.
8:15 P. M. For Newport's News, Old Point, and Norfolk, Except Sunday.
4:00 P. M. Gordons ille accommodation, except Sunday.
6:15 P. M. For Louisville and Cincinnati Fast Express, with through Pullman cars, Daily, ARRIVE RICHMOND.
8:40 A. M. From Gordonsville.

ARRIVE RUTHERS AND AND A STORY AND From Norfock, Old Point, and Newports News, except Sunday.

3:10 P. M. From local points and the West, except Sunday.

6:10 P. M. From Old Point Newports News, and Norfolk daily except Sunday.

Local Ruthers and Cincin

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

THROUGH ALL-RAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES, ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION,

Correspondingly quick time to other points. Through bills of lading issued at ow rates.

(C. A. TAYLOR, 19, 30

General Passenger Agent.

10:49 A. M. Daily, via Richmond and Petersburg 11:30 A. M., leave Petersburg 11:30 P. M. daily, arrive at Norfolk 3:20 P. M. daily, arrive at Norfolk 3:20 P. M. daily, arrive at Norfolk 3:20 P. M. daily, arrive at Petersburg 9:33 A. M. No. 3 leaves Petersburg 9:33 A. M. No. 3 leaves Petersburg 9:35 A. M. for Farmville, Lynchburg Roanolce, Bristol. Knoxville and all points South and West, and all points South and West, but the petersburg 3:30 P. M. Leave Petersburg 3:40 P. M. daily, arriving Norfolk 6:10 P. M.

tersburn 3:40 P. M. daily, arriving Norfolk 6:10 P. M.

8:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Rich mond and Alleghany rathod Arrive at Lynerburg 2:00 P. M. connecting with train No. 3 teaving Lynerburg at 2:10 P. M. daily for all points South and West.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Rich mond and Alleghany rathroad. Arrive at Lynerburg 3:30 A. M. (sleeper Richmond to Lynerburg), connecting with train leaving Lynerburg at 6:40 A. M.

A. M.
PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODATIONS.
No. 1-Richmond to Lynchburg, Richmond and Alleghany railroad, and Roanoke
to New Orleans, Chattanooga to Jacksonville, Chattanooga to Mempilis.
No. 3-Roanoke to Chattanooga, without No. 3-Roanoke to Chattanooga, without change.
Tickets, baggage checks, and all information can be obtained at Richmond and Petersburg railroad depot, 1000 Main street, Richmond and Alleghany mitroad depot and 1205 Main street.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 103EPH H, SANDS, 198 General Manager, Roanoke, Va.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAIL-Commening SUNDAY, November 22, 1885, trains on this road will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

34, +8:35 A. M. 9:30 A. M. Accom'odat'n, 48, \*10:49 A. M. 11:38 A. M. Through frain 40, \*2:48 P. M. 8:25 P. M. Fast Mail, 36, \*5:20 P. M. 6:35 P. M. Accom'odat'n, 42, \*9:23 F. M. 10:03 P. M. Through train, TRAINS NORTHWARD.

No. Petersburg, Richmond. 43. \*4:58 A. M. 5:48 A. M. Fast Mail. 33. +7:10 A. M. 8:05 A. M. Accom'odat'n. 45. +10:05 A.M. 10:55 A. M. Through train. 36. \*12:35 P. M. 1:30 P. M. Accom'odat'n. \*5:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Through train.

· Daily. +Daily (except Sunday). STOPPING-PLACES,
Nos. 40, 42, and 43 make no stops. No.
45 stops only on signal at Chester. Nos. 47
45 stop only on signal at Chester. Centralla, and Manchester. Nos. 33, 34, 35, and
36 stop at all sations for passengers.
PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE.

THE ONLY ALL-BAIL ROUTE TO NOR-

Richm'd.\*10:49 A. M. | Norfolk... 3:20 P. M. Richm'd.\*245 P. M. | Norfolk... 3:20 P. M. Richm'd.\*245 P. M. | Norfolk... 6:10 P. M. | Norfolk... 4:10:35 A. M. | Norfolk... 4:10:35 A. M. | Norfolk... 4:10:35 A. M. | Richm'd. 1:30 P. M. | Nos. 34 and 35 make close connection to and from Farmville. Ly achburg, and southwestern points, and way-stations on the Norfolk and Western railroad. No. 35 running daily and No. 34 daily (except Sunday). | Superintendent of Transportation. Superintendent of Transportation, T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent. Sol. HAAS, Traffic Manager. ja 29

STORAGE

BLANCHARD'S WAREHOUSE. VIRGINIA STREET, ON REASONABLE TERMS. ffe 7-Su&Th-St]

Take notice, that I, GEORGE A. LA-THROP, trustee, of the city of Richmond, Va., have appointed S. S. BUGG my agent, for me and in my name as trustee to conduct a RETAIL GENERAL STORE in Richmond, Va. My said agent is authorized and empowered to self and buy for each only, fe 25 2w G. A. LATHROP & CO.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST GUARANTEE COMPANY IN AMERICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE SISE DAY OF DE-CEMBER, 1885, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE GLARANTEE COM-PANY OF NORTH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY, OR ANIZED HADER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, MADE TO HE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINA, PLRSCANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

Name of the company in full—The Gualanter Contant of North Africa, Home of principal office of said company—157 St. James Street. Mortheal. C. Character of the company (whether fire fire and marine of mathe insulation pany)—Guaranter full sixes (51.4).

President—Six Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G.

Vice I resident—Hon, James Feigher.

Ferretary—James (hant.
Accountant—Romert Keile.
Organized and incorporated—20 August, 1851.
Commerced business—Africa, 1872.
Name of the General Agent in Virginia—William H. Pleasants.

hosidence of the General Agent in Virginia—1104/4 Main Street, Recumond.

The amount of subscribed capital stock of such corporation.

The amount of said capital stock paid up in easi. II. A-SETS. 

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, RONDS, AND TREASURY-NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF STATES AND BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL, OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY;

Montreal Corporation bonds
Montreal Corporation stock
Montreal Harbor bonds
Montreal Harbor bonds
Montreal Warehousing bonds
Victoria (B. C.) Water-Works bonds
Dominion of Canada stock
Lake Champlain and St. Lawrenes Junction Railway bonds.
Canada Central Railway bonds.
Province of Quebec bonds.
City of Toronto bonds
United States Government 4½ per cent, bonds
City of Richmond, Va., bonds.

Total par and market value, carried out at market \$129,477 76 8368,260 42 368,260 42

\$379,168 14 Cash in company's principal office

Cash belonging to the compary deposited in bank (name bank): Bank of Montreal, Montreal, S23.000.25; Bank of Montreal, Oftawa \$2.527.80; Bank of Montreal, Chicago, \$15.705.66; with John Paton & Co. New York \$7.210.89; Merchants, National Bank Richmond, Va., \$2.208.92; Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., \$3.579.75; Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., \$2.602.07; First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., \$2.648.42; St. Louis No., \$2.241.45.

Bank Nt. Louis, Mo., \$2.241.45.

Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due.

Bills receivable, secured.

All other property belonging to the company—viz., furniture, including safes.

The gross amount of all the assets of the company Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their ac-III. LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of said company:

Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.

Total gross amount of claims for losses

Not amount of unjud losses

Not amount of unjud losses

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired risks

Tunning one gent or less from date of policy, \$188,342,40; unearned premiums, 50 per cent

Total unearned premiums, 50 per cent

Total unearned premiums, accomputed above.

Total unearned for salaries, rent, advertising, and for agency and other miseellaneous expenses.

All other demands against the company, absolute and contugent, due and
to become due, admitted and contested-sylv, commissions brotorage,
and other charges due and to become due to acents and brokers on premiums paid and in course of collection, 3, 35, 15, 16.

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and nel surplus loint stock capital actually paid up in costs arplus beyond capital and all other liabilities Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and not surplus.

Entire prendums collected in 1885.

Reduct reinsurance, rebais, and return prendums.

Nel cash actually received for premiums carried out faces to do interest on bonds and stocks.

Income from all other sources—viz.

V. EXPENDITURES. The expenditures of said company, giving a detailed statement of the san

Gross amount actually paid for losses, including \$11,594.61-losses £ 65,402.35 NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBES
22, 1885.

November 1 of the results and the results are results are results and the results are results and the results are results are results and the results are results are results and the results are results are results are results and results are results are

## PLEASANTS & CO., General Agents,

1104 1-2 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

[fe 14 So.(Tu61) DENNYROYAL PILLS .- CHI. ENDORSED BY THE WORLD,

PENNYROYAL PILLS.—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH "—the original and only genuine. Safe and reliable. Beware of worthless binitations. Indispensable to ladies. Ask your druggist for "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." and take no other, or inclose four cents (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail Name paper, CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2313 Madison Square, Philadelpuita Pa. At druggists. Trade supplied by Thornbury & Ramos. Je 13-8a, SukTuly

DIABLES CHICALAL THANKS. BLAIR'S CHLORAL THYMOL

is neeful to doctor and patient. When dirfused in the apertment it disinfects the attendants as well as the sick. In nearly
every instance in which it has been used in
this city it has prevented the spread of contagious disease, especially diphtheria and
scarlet-fever, beyond the sick room.
It is the most agreeable, innocent, and etfective destroyer of bad odors and disease
germs yet offered to the public. It has
cured whooping-cough in a round ably
short time. short time.
For sale by druggists. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

ON INSTALMENTS,—A very

or large stock of FURNITURE, to suitall CHAMBER FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE.
Also, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Mattresses, Cabinets, Lounges, Safes, Chairs, Centre Tables, Hat-Backs, Univelled Stands, with a great variety of other goods, for CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS, S. W. J. RWOOD & SON.

JEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- A

book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, he he experienced or

GILDING.

RUBY'S ROYAL GILDING. CUBY'S ROYAL GILDING.

"Rich as Gold Leat."—N. Y. Herald,
GILDS EVERYPHING—FRAMES, FURNITURE, FRESCOS, ORNAMENTS, FANS, PROTOS. &C. A By one can use it. A Cameis' flair
Brush in each Ecx. Price. 50 cents. Ask
for RUHY'S GILDING. Refuse all subst;
tutes, Sold by Paint-Dealers. Druggists, and
Bintioners.

Now York Chemical MTg Co., New York
so 20-Su6m

A DOUBLE DISTILLATION OF MANY OF THE BEST GERMAN HERBS.

making this the Only Reliable and Efficient. Tunic ever placed before the public for the cure of Dyspesia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Malariai Diseases, Colie, Cramps, Distribos, &c.

The highest character of the many testimosials awarded this preparation bas never been equalled. We refer with pleasure to the following:

Hon. Morris Wailsky, Eighth district, Ohio, says: I can simply endorse your. Dr. Petzold's German Bitters." as a quick and sure for Distribute, having been a safferer for years of said compasint. One bottle of your Bitters gave me more relief than all the medicines the doctors prescribed. I shall always endeavor to keep it on hand.

This is to certify that I have no hesitancy This is to certain to the protession and in recommending to the protession and items."

A. J. Foasin, M. D.,
Baltimore, Md.

Hon, Leonard Blamtre, M. C., from Flo-

This Great Medicine for sale by all Druggista, Grocers, and dealers senerally. Price, 50c, and \$1 per bottle. Owns & Mixos agents for Richmond. LOUIS PETZOLD & CO., proprietors, Baltimore, Md. my 12-Tu.Th&Saly

DESTISTS. WOOD & COWARDIN, have removed their office to

No. 407 EAST MAIN STREET. [ja 27 eost]

JOHN MAHONY, DENTIST.

(formerly Wayt and Mahony). OFFICE: 625 Main street, between Sixth

and Seventh, Richmond, Va. ja 27-cod DRS. JONES & WRIGHT,

DENTAL OFFICE.

910% MAIN STREET, EAST.

Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

[la 27-cod]